



THE KOREAN WAR



United Nations Forces



U.S. Army Infantryman



U.S. Army Tank Crewman



U.S. Army Nurse



U.S. Marine Corps Infantryman



U.S. Air Force Jet Pilot



U.S. Navy Carrier Flight Deck Crewman



Republic of Korea Infantryman



Republic of Korea Marine



United Kingdom Gloucestershire Regiment



New Zealand Artillery Forward Observer



Canada Infantryman



South Africa Pilot



Norway M.A.S.H. Doctor



India Ambulance Driver



Turkey Infantryman



Belgium Infantryman



Luxembourg Infantryman



Greece Pilot



The Netherlands Officer



Thailand Infantryman



Sweden Medic



Colombia Infantryman



Italy Medical Corps



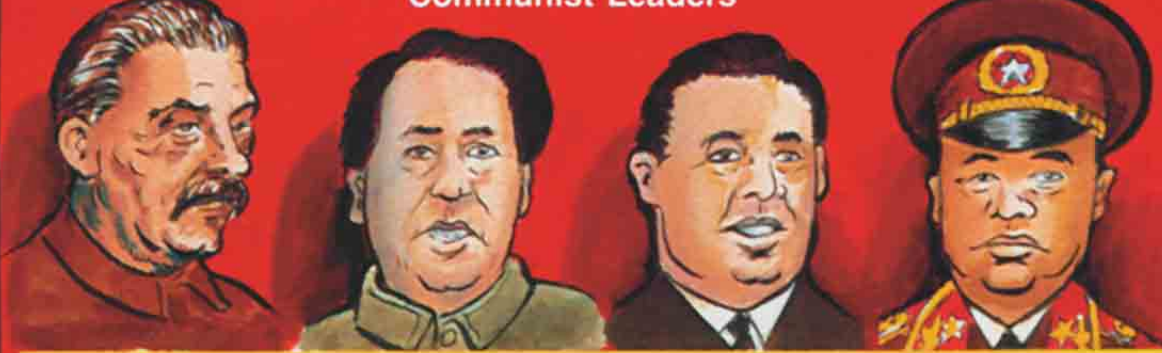
Denmark Naval Officer

Free World Leaders



Harry Truman President of the United States 1945 — 1953
Dwight Eisenhower President of the United States 1953 — 1961
Rhee Syngman President of the Republic of Korea (South)
General Douglas MacArthur Commander United Nations Forces July 1950 — April 1951
General Paik Sun Yup Commander-South Korean Forces
General Matthew Ridgway Commander United Nations Forces April 1951 — May 1952
General Mark Clark Commander United Nations Forces May 1952 — July 1953

Communist Leaders



Joseph Stalin Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mao Tse-tung Chairman of the People's Republic of China
Kim Il Sung Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)
General Peng Teh-Huai Commander-in-Chief People's Volunteer (Chinese Communist) Army

Communist Forces



North Korea Officer



North Korea Infantryman



People's Republic of China Infantryman-Winter Field Dress



People's Republic of China Infantryman-Summer Field Dress



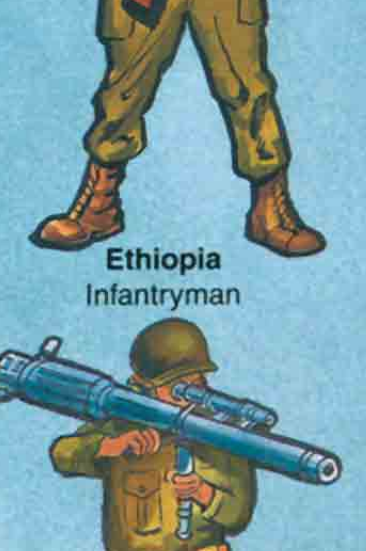
United Nations Forces



Australia Infantryman



France Paratrooper



Ethiopia Infantryman



The Philippines Infantryman



Most of the aerial dogfights between aircraft occur in this shaded area in northwest Korea prompting its nickname MIG Alley.

TUNGHWA

CHINA

Yalu River

CHONGJIN

CHANGJIN

CHANGJIN (CHOSIN) RESERVOIR

YUDAM-NI

CHOSAN

HUICHON

HAGARU-RI

KOTO-RI

ANTONG

SINUJU

Korea Bay

Pyongyang

NORTH KOREA

WONSAN

38TH PARALLEL

Yellow Sea

CHORWON

KAESONG

PANMUNJOM

INCHON

SEOUL

SOUTH KOREA

TAEJON

CHONJU

CHINJU

Kwangju

MASAN

PUSAN

TAEGU

MAKPO

KOJE-DO

Korea Strait

East Sea (Sea of Japan)

27-28 Nov 1950-U.S. Marine and U.S. Army troops are surrounded at Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir.

30 Nov-11 Dec 1950-U.S. X Corps fights back toward port of Hungnam; U.S. Marines withdraw from Koto-ri.

Late Dec 1950-U.S. Merchant Marine ship *Meredith Victory* evacuates 14,000 refugees from Hungnam. Once the city was abandoned, X Corps destroys valuable supplies and U.S. Navy underwater demolition teams demolish harbor facilities to prevent their use by the enemy.

25 June 1950-The North Korean People's Army (NKPA) crosses the 38th Parallel and invades South Korea.

29 June 1950-Seoul falls to enemy, U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) forces withdraw southward.

20 July 1950-NKPA forces drive U.S. troops out of Taejon.

4 Aug-16 Sept 1950-U.S. and ROK forces set up a defensive perimeter around Pusan and stop NKPA advance.

16-22 Sept 1950-U.S. and ROK forces break out of Pusan Perimeter and attack north.

19-28 Sept 1950-South Korean and U.S. X Corps forces recapture Seoul.

20-24 Oct 1950-U.S. Eighth Army advances northward to the Yalu River.

25 Oct 1950-Chinese army enters North Korea, pushes back U.S. Eighth Army.

Jan-Apr 1951-Chinese drive U.N. forces south, back across the 38th Parallel in three offensive campaigns; Chinese recapture Seoul.

June 1951-July 1953-U.N. and Communist forces fight bloody battles for control of the mountainous terrain around the 38th Parallel.

15 Summer 1951-Peace talks begin at Kaesong, then move to Panmunjom.

14 May 1951-United Nations counterattack; U.N. again liberates Seoul; war stalls in this area.

SA-1 Albatross rescues downed pilot at sea.

U.S. Navy evacuates the U.S. X Corps and the ROK I Corps from Hungnam.

22-24 Sept 1950-U.S. Coast Guard cutters serve in Korean waters. They assist U.S. troop and supply transports on their way to and from Korea.

Submarine chasers of the Republic of Korea Navy sink North Korean vessels trying to reinforce and resupply NKPA troops fighting to overrun the Pusan Perimeter.

5-19 Aug 1950-U.S. Eighth Army fights back repeated NKPA attacks at the Naktong Bulge.

U.S. operates a camp here for Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war.

Patrick M. Reynolds